BY THOMAS RITCHIE.

Terms of the Richmond Enquirer.

side in advance, and for a year of the advance for that shorter time, and paid for a natural shorter time, and paid for in advance for that shorter a shen so ordered.

You publication shall be sent to the order of any new and unsure shall be sent to the order of any new and unsure shall be sent to the order of any new and successible person in regard to see the made to some known and accessible person in regard to selective in this payment. But, in case of an order for a publication, without payment, from a new subscriber who is unactar, without payment, from a new subscriber who is unactar, without payment, and the subscribers whose ability to pay may be the names of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be the names of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be the names of all subscribers whose ability to pay may be the names of the collective wiscent was due, shall be erased from the list of subscribers."

These Resolutions are some of the Editorial Corps of Virginia, but the bilter experience of the Editorial Corps of Virginia, and the bilter experience of the Editorial Corps of Virginia, but the bilter experience of the Editorial Corps of Virginia, but the bilter experience of the American presses are driven to the following our own interests require, an inflexing the Pagish custom of Cash Payments. No class of men has in the Editors of the American presses are driven to side the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the system to the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the system to the other. Notwithstanding the Resolutions of the subscribers on the Book, who are in arrears to this Office.—

We need charge our course. The name of every subscriber, who is also prelicament, will positively be stricken off from our roll in the commended to the Editors of Newspations of the Editors of Newspations of the Editors of Newspations. TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Resolved: That it be recommended to the Editors of Newspaparticipation the Commonwealth, to publish at the head of their
set their rates for advertising, and that they strictly adhere to
some, and that these prices be always such, as to give a fair
personal to the labor performed.

Resolution of the Editorial Convention.

Resolution of the Editorial Convention.

quare of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for dineance, 50 cents.

If on a distance must be accompanied with the advance aisfactory references, to insure execution.

So whose advertising may amount to \$100 per annum, as will be made of 20 per cent, and to \$50, of 10 per cent.

Obstraines and Marriages from the country, whenever is madwriting is unknown at this office, must be authentic the endorsation of the Postmaster in the neighborhood, if in no case be published. (Every measure, that has a to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved hereto-diling—We must, therefore, insist in such a case upon anceston being certified by the name of the Postmaster, the back of the latter.)

1811, entitled "an act creating a Circuit Superior Court of Chance in the 21st Judicial Circuit, and for other purposes."

WM. G. SANDS, Clerk.

STRATTON'S OFFICE.

DRAWING of Leesburg Lottery, No. 15, drawn 23d March: 19 69 27 5 43 2 32 41 64 58 26.

Ticket Nos. 19 60 44, a prize of \$1,000.

Half Ticket 32 41 43, both sold and cashed by STRATTON, March 23 and Cashed by STRATTON, and the back of the latter.)

turf or road as any horse. He is a fine dark chesnut, with is sar, no other white, five feet three inches high, though by grown, fine bone, and one of the most beautiful horses state; never trained, but belonging to a thorough racing Pedigree below. Marea will be fed with two gallons of

ed by Mr. Harrison.

JOSEPH L. CARRINGTON. by was foaled in 1836, out of Molly Andrews, (one of the best as of the late Mr. Jno. Minge, of Sandy Point,) by Timoleon, by Jack Andrews, **g**. dam Dare Devil, **g**. **g**. dam by Clock at z z g, dam by Fearnought, **g**. **g**. **g**. **g**. dam by Monkey, all glab borses, of the highest class as Stallions or Racers.

R. HARRISON.

RE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the flatroad, near Fredericksburg, in August, 1840, a Negro Man, el Henry Diegs. He is a black fellow, about 23 years of age about the common height, and, when spoken to, speaks very a Inave reason to believe he is making his way to a free I will give the above reward if taken up out of this State will give \$50 if taken up in this State, and delivered to me me county, Va., near Guinea's Depot.

Ill. be sold, at Louisa Court, to the highest bidder, on Mon day, 12th April, that being Court day, all the Negroes be-lenge to the Estate of William Talley, deceased. BY THE LEGATEES.

Bythe Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Virginia. A PROCLAMATION.

over an act of the General Assembly, passed the f February, 1841, entitled "an act to authorize a Commonwealth to issue notes of a less denomination of the Merchants' and Mechanies' and of the North-Western Bank of Virginia, rable in payment to the State of Virginia, after and after the passage of that act, unless the thereafter, cease to issue post notes under the five hundred dollars, and shall officially communication of this Commonwealth their determina-

North-Western Bank of Virginia, have officially ecutive, that they have ceased to issue post note commation of five hundred dollars—Therefore, I

the lesser seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 28th day of March, 1841.

(Signed)

JOHN M. PATTON.

ale at Public Auction, at Charlotte April Court next, his at Lot near Charlotte Court-House. The Lot contains da half acres, well enclosed with a plank fence, and has ring of water, and an orchard of select fruit consist of a Dwelling House of four rooms, I two below stairs, and all necessary out-houses for it accommodation of a family. Terms will be ac-and made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

eription of cut, pressed and plain Glass, from the in this country—all which are offered by the pack-

tories in this country—an war terms.

WM. F. BUTLER,

WM. F. BUTLER,

D. M. Hoyt & Co.'s Office. prize of 1 of 2,195, 25 of 2,000, 50 of 200, 50 of 150, &c. Tickets \$10—shares in proportion.

The of 25 whole tickets in this scheme will be sent for

tificates of 25 halves and quarters in p ESRURG (VIRGINIA) LOTTERY, Class F, to be drawn \$30,000 | 1 10,000 | 1 5,000 | 100 3,000 | 10

RGINIA MONONGALIA LOTTERY, Class D, for 1841

Tickets only \$10-Halves 5-Quarters 2 50. te of a package of 25 whole tickets \$130-shares in s and Shares or Certificates of Packages in any of the Lotteries, be very particular to address
D. M. HOYT & CO., Richmond, Va. mmediately they are over to all who order

for Tickets from any part of the United States, by mail se, enclosing cash or prize Tickets, thankfully received by return mail, with the same prompt attention at application, and the "Star" containing the result diately after the drawing—if addressed to

D. M. HOYT & CO.

Tommunications strictly confidential.

108-tf thip heretofore existing under the firm of HILI Grocery on Cary street, from this time, and re-

Jan 23

LEGISGE FILEAUM, Port Ropal, Virginia, will practise regularly in the County and Superior Courts of Caroline, King George Westmoretand and Essex, and in the Superior Court of Spottsyl vania. George Fitzhugh has been practising in most of the above named Courts for many years past.

Port Royal, 30th March, 1841. 108—2m

D accommodating terms, our supplies of seasonable Dry Goods, which we think unurually handsome and cheap. To punctual customers and for cash we offer great inducements to purchase.

BINFORDS & BACON.
107-30.

SPRING DRY GOODS.

JAQUELIN TAYLOR & CO. have received, from Liverpool, by the ships Madison, Roscius and Independence, and from the Northern markets, their supply for the season, together furnishing a desirable assortment of handsome Goods, which are offered for sale on their usual accommodating terms.

Richmond, 26th March, 1841.

Richmond, 25th March, 1841.

NOTICE.—The first regular term of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the County of Henrico and City of Richmond, on the Chancery side, for the despatch of business, will commence on Thursday, the first day of April next, in conformity with the act of the Goneral Assembly, passed on the 13th March, 1841, entitled "an act creating a Circuit Superior Court of Chancery in the 21st Judicial Circuit, and for other purposes,"

WM. G. SANDS, Clerk.

167—2awt1A

PAN AWAY from the subscriber, about forty years of age, of low stature, and one tooth out in front. Ten dollars reward for the apprehension of said negro, and delivery at Ætna Pits, in Chesterfield county. She is believed to be in the city of Rich mond.

JOHN BEAZLEY.

JOHN BEAZLEY.

of the Solvet Committee, was passed to carry out the

more in the season, with fifty cents to the groom.

In the season, with fifty cents to the groom.

Merch 26

Merch 27

Merch 26

Merch 27

Merch 26

Merch 2

TOWN GATEWOOL

aty, Va., near Guinea's Depot.

108-4t\*

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

We in Store our entire stock of Spring Goods, except takages, daily expected. Our assortment is every Plain and figured Swiss Muslims, Jaconet, Book and Mult do. Plain and figured Swiss Muslins, Jaconet, Book and Ma 6-1 Cambries, Garment and Furniture Dimity 3.4 and 4.4 plain French Linen and Holland Fine and super Bombazine and figured Oliennes Worsted Crapes, Crape Camblets and Wrap de Ate Bonnet, Cap, Hat, an Plain Satin and Taffeta Ribbons Sitk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols Plain and bowed Satin and Bombazine Stocks Super black and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres Plain and ribbed Gambroons and Linen Drillings Medium Mixtures, Denims, Cottonades and Crankles Colored and plain bleached and brown Cotton Drillings London Weltings, Marseilles and Georgia Nankeen Plain and figured Satin and Velvet Vestings 3-4, 4-5, 5-4 and 6-4 brown and bleached Domestic Sheet Shirtings

Red Ticking, Plaid Domestic and Apron and Furniture Checks Pongee, Spitalifeld, Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs
With a great many other articles not enumerated, all of which
will be sold at prices much below the usual rates, as we have
but little more than three months before we close by selling the sold without regard to cost, and the fered very low for the same or acceptances in town.

VALENTINE & BREEDEN.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Powhatan, will be sold publicly, at Powhatan Court-House, on Monday, the 5th day of April next, that being Court day, by the Commissioners, the part of the Tract of Land belonging to the Leg-stees of Richard W. Bass, deceased, containing two hundred and twenty acres, of good quality, more than one half in woods, and well timbered. Its situation is about 4 miles from Michaux's Ferry, and adjoining the lands of John Gilliam and Robert K. Pemberton. There is a large and excellent framed Barn on the Land. Any person wishing to see the Land before the day of sale, it will be shown them by one of the Legatees, who is living with his mother on a part of the said Tract of Land. Possession will be given in the Fall, to seed a crop of wheat; and the terms

will be made known on the day of sale.

JACOB MICHAUX, Sa.,

MILLER W. MICHAUX,

REUBEN RAGLAND,

Commissioners.

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.—The subscribers have or received, by recent arrivals, a general assortment of British and American Dry Goods, which they offer by the piece or package, and respectfully solicit country merchants and others to call WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., [106-6w] Market Bridge.

By order of the Register,

J. Y. SWANN, Cierk.

Richmond, Feb. 11th, 1841.

THE subscriber having returned to this city, with a view to resume his former occupation of BLACKSMITH, at his old stand, near the Basin, is desirous to dispose of his FARM in Amelia county, out the Appomattox river, well known as Royalton, adjoing the Wigwam, the residence of the late Governor Wm. B. Giles, and also the plantation of Wm. S. Archer, Esq. The Farm comprises 655 acres of productive land.—The improvements are a good dwelling house, recently crected, with the necessary outbuildings, all in good order, also, a mill with two run of stones, with a water wheel 24 feet diameter. The stock and farming utensils would be sold with the Farm, at the option of the purchaser. For terms, apply to

J. HITCHCOCK.

March 16

THE subscribers have associated themselves together under the style and firm of Londons, Willingham & Drewry,
For the purpose of transacting a wholesale Dry Goods busiess, in the city of Richmond, and have taken the house two

ness, in the city of Richmond, and have taken the money two doors below Messrs. Goy & Bentley's.

It will be our intention, at all times, to present a large and well selected assortment of seasonable Goods, and to sell them at small profits. We shall make our transactions in Goods what all tradings should be, "an interchange of commodities for mutual benefit." We shall conduct our business upon honest, just and liberal principles, and hope to merit a portion of public patronage. Specially do we solicit a call from our acquaintances.

IOHN J. LONDON,

D. H LONDON, J. WILLINGHAM, A. H. DREWRY.

STUTTERING CURED.—The subscriber having located him self in Richmond, has opened a School, for the cure of Stam-nering; and, from his experience, he feels confident of giving attisfaction to all who may give him a calk? A cure can be effect-ed in eight or ten days. He may be found at Mr. R. M. Yarring-on's opposite Mr. Stebbins's China Store, Shockoe Hill. E. G. BRIGGS. N. B .- Cure warranted in all cases, or no charge.

MARGRAVE.—This distinguished English Stallion and Racer, and getter of Racers, will make his next season at my stable. Charlotte Court-House, Virginic. Terms—\$50 the season, payable on or before the list day of August next, at which time the season expires, commencing on the 16th February—One hundred dollars the insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained dollars the insurance, to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained groom. Those that find it inconvenient to make payment at the close of the season, will be required to execute their notes with close of the season, will be required to execute their notes with groom scurity, as I have been subjected to some difficulty in close of the season, will be founded gratie, and the mares well fed, if required with grain, at 30 cents per day. Ser hots sent with marcs, will be boarded gratis. For further particles and the season of the season o YATT CARDWELL.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1841.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. SPEECH OF MR. BAYLY OF ACCOUNCE,

The Exquirer is published three times a week during the session of the county and Superior Counts of Caroline, King George, Westmorehand and Essex, and in the Superior Court of Spottsylvania, George Fitzhagh has been practising in most of the above in advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post for an dollars per ansum, and Three Dollars for six months, which is advance, to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post for an dollars per annum at the end of the year.

Fire Dollars per annum at the end of the year.

For Royal, 30th March, 1841.

NECUTOR'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the viter, the postage of a single letter of the state of the wild of the deceased, of the county of Prince and the special prince of the state of the viters.—(The postage of a single letter of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of surely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of any account to the writer, and the rest of the county of prince Edward, are respectfully requested to make payment of the wild of the deceased, and the effect of the viters.—(The postage of a single letter of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of the Estate as soon as practicable, in order that a final distribution of the Estate of the will of the deceased. All persons having claims against the said Estate will please make them known inmediately for payment, otherwise, this notice will be permitted to pass without opposition. By the State of N. York, would be permitted to pass without opposition. By the State of the state shall have passed out of my hands as Executor.

Firecutor of Grighth Deckinson, deceased.

March 30

March 30

Selected of Arconnack, King George, Westmorehand and Estate regulations of the above the worth of the above the worth of the above the worth of the above the part of the county of frince and the escape of the county of frince Edward, are respectfully requested to the Estate to with the escape of persons charged with the commission of any crime, and in

an embarrassment growing out of the immense importance of the subject, and a knowledge of the heavy re-sponsibility that rests upon me as the Chairman of the Select Committee which has had it in charge. But, unlike the gentleman, I do not approach it without having bestowed upon it much consideration. Sir, I have given the subject the maturest reflection of which I am capable. I have viewed it in its every aspect. I have pondered upon it again and again. I have given it a consideration commensurate with its vast importance, and with the incalculable consequences involved

In considering it, I have schooled my passions -I have banished from my breast those feelings of anger and resentment which the wrongs my country, has suffered at the hands of a sister State were so well calculated to excite.

Mr. Speaker, this subject has many important connections, which, at the first view, do not meet the eye. With the indulgence of the House, I will attempt to bring before it most of them; and if in doing so I shall be found to tax severely its patience, my apology must

be found in the importance of the subject.

I wish to trace briefly the history of Abolition in England and this country, to prove that the feeling in favor of it has increased in the non-slaveholding States, that it now prevails there to a fearful extent, and that of the Select Committee, was passed to carry out the plans of operation of the Abolitonists. I wish to ex-pose, rather more in detail than is done in the report of committee, the dangerous and unconstitutional character of what now seems to be the settled policy of the State of New York, in reference to the subject of slavery; prove the necessity of our adopting an effectual measure to counteract it, and demonstrate that the bill before the House is such an one.

promptly rejected. In 1783, a petition for the prohibition of the trade was for the first time presented in the House of Commons. Its consideration was refused. The Quakers, with whom these efforts originated, were not discouraged. On the 7th of July of that year, six of them met in London "to consider what steps they should take for the relief and liberation of the negro slaves in the West Indies, and for the discouragement of the slave trade on the coast of Africa."-The six Quakers were soon joined by the same number of philanthropists of other christian denominations .-"The twelve" neld meetings in London to devise means of revolutionizing the sentiment of an empire! Agents were appointed, among whom was the celebrated Clarkson, to rouse the public attention to the subject. The pulpit and the press were culisted. Books, pamphlets and necespapers were freely circulated. Within a few years, petitions to Parliament were multiplied, insomuch that a commissioner was at length appointed by the Government to enquire into the African slave trade; and finally, on the 9th of May, 1788, the House of Commons voted that they would, at the next session, take the subject of that trade into consideration.

say, that this movement, originating in 1776 with one man, continued to gain force, until in 1807 Parliament abolished the slave trade. This man was regarded at the time as a madman, and his twelve followers were denounced "as hypocrites and fanatics, and their project as visionary and delusive." Yet in a few years they revolutionized an empire! As soon as they abo-lished the slave trade, in the spirit of fanaticism, which is never satisfied with one conquest, they commenced agitation in favor of the abolition of slavery in the West Indies. In this undertaking they had great obstacles to contend with. In the first place, there were powerful British interests involved in it. Besides, as slavery had grown up under the sanction of law, it was thought to be repugnant to the British Constitution to abolish it without awarding compensation to the master, and the English nation could not be easily induced to in-NOTICE TO SURVEYORS.—No plat and certificate will dulge its philanthropy at the expense of its purse, the warrant, No. of acres, date of issue and name of warrantee are distinctly setforth in the certificate. these wars, the people were too much absorbed with the excitements of them, to be interested in such a sub-Three doors above the Bull Tueern.
31—32—32 States Bull Tueern.
32 Three doors above the Bull Tueern.
33—34—32 States Bull Tueern.
34—32 States Bull Tueern.
35—35—36 States Bull Tueern.
36—36 States Bull Tueern.
36—37 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber of next, in this city, a Classical and Mathematical School, in which youth may be prepared for the University of Virginia, or any of the Northern Colleges, or for the profession of Civil Enging in Middleaex county, on the 6th of the present month of man named Charles. Charles is a very likely, bright fellow, with very light blue eyes, about twenty-six years of the fellow, with very light blue eyes, about twenty-six years of the success he hopes for in the task of instance of the control of the success high and well proportioned. He with Garlant He left without any provocation which he struction, to secure him, ultimately, a larger patronage than he can reasonably expect at present.

The experience of many years in Engineering will enable him a shorter period, and a more satisfactory manner, it is hoped than usual, to fit young men of good capacity for immediate practical usefulness in that profession, whether in the field or the other. ject as the Abolition of slavery. It did not, for these Parents disposed to entrust him with the education of their sons, mental and moral cultivation, the sweets of liberty Parents disposed to entrust him with the education of their sons, young men desirous of becoming Assistant Engineers, are in ted to make application to James E. Heath, Eaq., or to Mr. John Sinton, by either of whom they can be furnished with a prostus of the course in each branch of education.

Sinton, by either of whom they can be furnished with a prostus of the course in each branch of education, wherein, on the number of pupils, or the variety of Mr. S.'s engagements, and their property invested in a concern exposed to intumerable hazards and difficulties which do not belong may become peressare. to property of another character-such as, if they had their option, as their ancestors had, they doubtless would have preferred." At that time the doctrine of Mr. Canning was the

doctrine of the English nation. But how stands mat-ters now? [I am reading, Mr. Speaker, from an es-say, written by myself, and published in the Richmond Whig, in September, 1833. At that early time of my life I had directed my attention to this subject, and I have carefully noted its progress since.] In nine brief years, when the circumstances of the case stand unaltered-when the negro is the same degraded and ignorant creature he was in 1824-his condition in no respect ameliorated, how changed the scene? What language do ministers now hold? We hear Mr. Stanly (a minister of the crown) saying "that the time by when parliament could decide the question whether slavery should or should not be perpetual; the

which would brook no compromise—they consented to projects of which none but madmen would have dreamed of ten years before—schemes which were so rapid in their operation that they resulted, on the 1st of August, 1838, in the complete emancipation of more than eight hundred thousand slaves in the British West India Islands! Yes, Sir, this institution, which had been growing up for more than a century under the fostering care of government, was demolished in comparation.

tively a day, by that very Government, forced into compliance by a band of reckless fanatics!

Mr. Speaker, a more striking instance of the rapid growth and the uncompromising character of fanaticism could not easily be produced than the one to which I have just allived. One of the wisest and most practical governments on earth had encouraged and fostical governments of the societies at large it would be impossible to ascertain. The total receipts for this proceedings of The World's Convention, as it is described in London and the force of the societies have augmented. tered an institution for more than a century, until it society for the year ending 9th May, 1835, leaving out ambitiously called. This Convention assembled in Lonbecame one of great national importance. One man odd numbers, was \$10,000 don in June, 1840. There were 493 delegates present. commences a war upon it. He enlists those great levers of the moral world, the pulpit and the press. He " " " 1836, strikes the most sensitive chords of the human heart. He appeals to man's love for freedom. He works upon his superstition. He tampers with his consci. And for " . " ence. In the beginning he is not denounced, but he ble of slaves, ground to the dust by exactions of every character, laboring five days in the week to sustain an ourdens, already almost insupportable, to emancipate a range of beings in no respect in a worse condition than themselves, as far as substantial comforts of life are concerned, simply because being slaves they were not insulted with the mockery of being called freemen! Let me not be told that I mistake the progress of reedom for the triumph of fanaticism. Sir, it is a fact which cannot be denied, that British abolition of West India slavery, was an act of pure and unadultehistorical truth, that during her brightest days she was the greatest slave-dealer on earth, but I may rest upon he fact, that she was, at the time of West India eman-

ipation, the greatest slaveholder in the world, and ired out her slaves for profit.!

The success of abolition in England gave a powerhere, except on one memorable occasion by the citizens of the Northern States. Before that time, but few of the people of those States claimed the privilege of regulaing our domestic concerns for us. Until then, except on the occasion to which I have referred, when the politicians attempted to convert it to their purposes, the to a few peaceful Quakers. They occasionally petitioned Congress upon the subject; their petitions were comptly rejected; and nothing was heard of them thereafter. Their rejection gave rise to no agitation. But after the success of abolition in England, petitions from a different class of persons, began to pour into Congress, until in 1836, Mr. Pinckney of South Caro-lina, in an ill-fated hour, moved to refer them to a Select Committee. Yielding to the fatal delusion that fanatics are to be reasoned with, he undertook to argue with them in a congressional report. His vain effort resulted as he ought to have anticipated. His rebuke produced about as much effect upon the Abolitionists. as did Canute's upon the waves; and the one had about

Abolition in England. I only refer to it at all because it is the source of the great Abolition movement of the age.

No nation has profitted so much, or been so extensively engaged in the slave trade as England. No nation, for a long time, adhered to it with such obstinate pertunacity. She not only would not profibit it herself, but she would not allow her colonies to do it. This is shewn by the history of Virginia, with which the House is too familiar to justify me in doing more than reference to the fact. The British slave trade had existed for near two centuries, when David Hartley moved in the House of Commons, in 1776, a resolution declaring "that the slave trade was contrary to the law.

Mr. Pinckney made a very elaborate and able report; to impact the most thrilling interest to their little read, the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome except the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome texts. Besides these, there is 'The Anti-Slavery Examiner, ' \* By turning to page 32 of our 4th the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome texts. Besides these, there is 'The Anti-Slavery Examiner, ' \* By turning to page 32 of our 4th the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome texts over her devotees. Who the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome texts over her devotees. Who the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome texts over her devotees. Who the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome text, and a superstitious influence which the Church of Rome text. I have not a superstitude to the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome text. I have not a superstitude to the superstitious influence which the Church of Rome text, and a superstition of the superstition of the superstition of the superstitude rest. Besides these, there is 'The Anti-Slavery Examiner.' \* By turning to page 32 of our 4th the superstition of the superstition as much excuse as the other for making the attempt.

will refer to the increase of the votes at each succes sive session against the resolutions providing for lay-The vote against Pinckney's Resolutions ranged from pist in Cincinnati.

crease of the Abolitionists, to the rapidity of the increase in the number of their societies. In May, 1835, there then; but doubtless they have augmented in the same ratio. These societies contained in 1838, one hundred and fifty thousand actual enrolled members. I derive these facts from the annual returns of the societies their position undesirable for any who aspire to gain in- This I am prepared to do, with a certainty which will

less important. In reply to the enquiry, "What proportion do they (the Abolitionists) bear in the population of the Northern States? and what in the middle there one who doubts that a most active and insidious be his object, of the sinfulness of slavery, when they non-slaveholding States?" Mr. Birney, the Secretary warfare is carried on against those institutions? A most will not let him approach them? He answers, (I quote of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and the best in-

travelled extensively in both these geographical divisions. I have had whatever advantage this, assisted
by a strong interest in the general cause, and abundant conversations with her best informed Abolitionists, would give, for making a fair estimate of their numbers. In the Northern States, I should say, there were one in

in relation to fugitives from service. This law was union itself cannot survive the feelings in which it passed in aid of the law of Congress upon the subject originated. But they teach them to regard the inhabitpassed in and of the law of Congress upon the subject originated. But they teach them to regard the introduction and is a faithful fulfilment of that State's constitution and obligation. But this law has given rise to great existence that the state of the most patriotic divisions of it, as months all obligation. But this law has given rise to great existence that the state of the most patriotic divisions of it, as months and of the most patriotic divisions of it, as months and of the most patriotic divisions of it, as months and of the most patriotic divisions of it, as months and of the most patriotic divisions of it, as months and obligation. But this law has given rise to great existence of the most patriotic divisions of it, as months and obligation. al obligation. But this law has given rise to great ex-citement in the State. It formed an important item in the late elections. Its repeal is most vociferously de-manded. It is denounced as the "Black Act." And, should it be repealed, doubtless its advocates will go them to regard us as unfit national associates for them; to another extreme and passa law similar to the law of and which renders them dangerous associates for us.

\* Mr. Clarkson, who was one of the first agitators in favour of Abolition, was present at the World's Convention in London,

whether slavery should or should not be perpetual; the question now to be decided was, what was the surest, the speediest, and the most effectual mode of procuring it is final and entire abolition." Yes, in nine short years, this unheeded rant of infuriated fanatics has been converted into "public opinion," which pressing upon ministers with an irresistible force, has compelled them to yield, as it did in the matter of Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform, and to consent to projects equivalent to immediate Abolition. We hear Mr. Stanly, as a minister, telling Parliament that "a universal and extended expression of feeling pervaded the country; and there never was a time when the determination of the public was more absolutely or more irresistibly expressed, because it was founded on that religious feeling—on that solemn conviction of principle which admitted of no palliation or compromise, and which pronounced itself in a voice to which no minister could be deaf."

Thus pressed upon by a fanatical public sentiment which ministers dared not to resist—by a sentiment which would brook no compromise—they consented to projects of which none but madmen would have dream-

1840.

ence. In the beginning he is not denounced, but he is laughed at and derided. But by him and his followis laughed at and derided. But by him and his followor sthe effort is persevered in, until within the space of one man's life it is triumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseraa large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, a large majority of whose people are the most miseratriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution falls before it." A nation, and they congratulate themselves that though their intriumphantly successful, and a 
great national institution of the lead in this Convention. In reply to 
more state effort is persevered in, but the question, how Englishmen could affect slavery in
the Question, how Englishmen could affect slavery in
the Southern States of this Convention. In the public slavery in
the Southern States of the question, how Englishmen could affect slavery in
the Southern States of this Convention. In reply to
the question, how Englishmen could affec before. These sums are independent of what is raised brought to bear, I need not inform the House. character, laboring five days in the week to sustain an opport them by state and auxiliary societies. Also of sums paid for the operation of our copy right laws, the trash of the appressive Government, and but one to support them the subscription to newspapers, for periodicals, pair English press is circulated throughout the country to elves, are induced even to ask for an increase of those phlets and essays, which are printed for sale. And the exclusion of every thing else. And I am not left

the society boasts, that "The sums of money contributed to it is greater than is paid into the treasury of any one of the benevolent nute account of the proceedings of the Convention: societies of the country.

Here let me pause for a moment to call the attention of the House to the use which is made of these funds. The society itself tells us that these funds are used

"In paying lecturers and agents of various kindsin upholding the press-in printing books, pamphlets, rated fanaticism. To prove this, I need not refer to the tracts, &c., containing expositions of our principles, accounts of our progress, refutations of objections, and rate slaveholders from their communion; and that chris disquisitions on points, scriptural, constitutional, politi- toms ought to have no fellowship with slaveholders. cal, legal, economical, as they chance to occur and become important. In this office, (New York Anti-Slavery,) three Secretaries are employed in differ- out American slavery from the presence of the sanc ent departments of duty; one editor; one publishing tuary, and its doom is sealed." ful impulse to it in this country. I have shewn that the Abolitionists triumphed in England about 1830.

Before that time the subject had been but little agitated.

The business of the society has since increased so much The business of the society has since increased so much church, and excommunication is to be his doorn. What of late, as to make it necessary, in order to ensure the proper dispatch of it, to employ additional clerks for who know the control which the church has exerted. its service about sixty permanent agents."

What a spectacle is here presented? This parent

Abolition society of New York, to say nothing about its auxiliaries, has in its constant employment more officers.

Mr. Stanly, "of no pulliation or compromise Besides these facts, the proceedings of the than we have in this Capitol to transact the business of this great Commonwealth!

employed in distributing their various publications, an of the earth. After encouraging and profitting by it count of some of which I will read to the House .- for centuries, all of a sudden they seem to be awaken read from Birney's letter before referred to, written in ed to its sinfulness. With an inconsistency, which

ipally for children and young persons, has been issued the work. Holland and Sweden have but few slaves, slavery, and with accounts of hair-breadth escapes of rating around them. Spain must follow-she is Caslaves from their masters and pursuers, that rarely fail tholic. The pope has lately come out against slavery to impart the most thrilling interest to their little read- No one at all acquainted with history need be told of

I will refer to the increase of the votes at each succes sive session against the resolutions providing for laying Abolition petitions upon the table without debate. The vote against Pinckney's Resolutions ranged from pist in Cincinnati. Against I making s resolutions ranged from our journals that do not make emancipation their main and these numbers are daily augmenting."

on's at the last Congress, it was 70.

In addition to this, I will refer, as proof of the in
A large and fast increaswho know O'Connell's influence in the

A large and fast increaswho know O'Connell's influence in the

other Abeltionists to the rapidity of the increase A large and last increase in the Abolitionists, to the rapidity of the increase in the number of their societies. In May, 1835, there were in the U. S. two hundred and twenty-five Aboli. In the societies at Abolition meetings, can form some the societies. In 1826, there were in the U. S. two hundred and twenty-five Aboli. tion societies. In 1836 they numbered five hundred porters of our cause, well inclined to it. Formerly it idea of the chance of success of this scheme. was a common thing for most of the leading PARTY PAand twenty seven. The number had risen in 1837 to was a common thing for most of the leading rath that one thousand and six. And in May, 1838, they had run up to one thousand three hundred and forty-six!—

Thave not seen a statement of their increase since

Except in rare instances, and these, it is thought, on-

fluence or reputation in the North." Speaker, is there one individual within the formed Abolitionist in the country, replied:

"Within the last ten months," (the letter from which How else, in these days of universal pecuniary pressociety for 1838, page 108:) read is dated the Stn of March, 1838, and is addressed of Hon. F. H. Elmore of South Carolina,) "I have tributions of money, in such times, would not be made. in the Northern States, I should say, there were one in the Northern States, I should say, there were one in the Northern States, I should say, there were one in the Northern States, I should say, there were one in the Northern States, I should say, there were one in the Northern States, I should say, there were one in the south which should be removed out of the way—there must be a regularity tion of opinion in the rest of the world. All this sort; and yet we see the most flourishing societies in the country—the most powerful numbers and means—the cou litionists have multiplied, and that they are still multiplying, no one acquainted with the smallness of their numbers, at their first organization a few years ago, and who has kept his eyes about him since, need ask."

In the letter, he goes into details to prove these statements. In speaking of Massachusetts, he says:

"The recording secretary of the Massachusetts so."

The recording secretary of the Massachusetts so. ments. In speaking of Massachusetts, he says:

"The recording secretary of the Massachusetts society, stated a few weeks ago, that the Abolitonists in the various minor societies of that State were one in thirty of the whole population. The proportion of Abolitonists to the whole population is greater in Massachusetts than in any State except Vermont."

Of Ohio, where, a few years since, a law was passed to facilitate the recovery of runaway slaves, he says:

"Her Supreme Court is intelligent and firm. It has lately decided virtually against the constitutionalic taught not to feel a patriot's attachment for every porhas lately decided virtually against the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature, made, in effect, to fahas lately decided virtually against the constitutionality of an act of the Legislature, made, in effect, to fattor of the colored vor Southern slavery by the persecution of the colored to Southern slavery by the persecution of the colored to the A few years since, as I have already said, a law was passed in this State providing for carrying into effect the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to find the provision of the Constitution of the United States, in relation to show the North is to operate apon the South. abundance of excellent material for augmenting the number."

> And all this is done in the name of patriotism, virtue and religion! What will be the bitt er fruits of these efforts with the rising generation, time alone can definitely determine; fects which kindred efforts have produced upon the pre-said of the insufficiency of this power when exerted said of the insufficiency of this power when exerted alone, it cannot but be efficient in connexion with have seen with what facility they have been prevented others. Let it not be said that the controversy will and poisoned. Look to the composition of most of the legislatures of the Northern States for the last few years. There is scarcely one of them which has not been under the control of Abolitionists. I know of but one, New setts and Vermont outstrip all others. Scarcely a session of their legislatures passes without their doing something offensive to us in relation to this subject, over which they have no control. But why refer to other instances, when the course of the State of New York is before us? The proceedings of her authorities for the last two years establish one of two things, either that the State is in the hands of Abolitionists, or what just as bad, if not worse, in the hands of those who all willing to injure and itsult us and trample upon the Hampshire; she stands glo riously alone. Massachu-Constitution and to conciliate them. If the Abolitionists were powerless, as is alloged, the governor and legislature of the largest State in the Union would

> Speaker, I put it to the candor of this House to say, if, I have not established the proposition with which I set out, that the feeling in favour of Abolitionism has increased in the non-slaveholding States; that view of spending it at the North? They will as soon it prevails there to a fearful extent, and that it is still think of doing it in another and not worse species of increasing. But, Sir, I should to very inadequate jus- piracy. Who will then vest his capital in Southern

25,000 They were from every part of the United Kingdom, 35,000 France, Spain, the United States, Hayti, the British 44,000 West Indies, the Mauritius, Sierra Leone and other 47,700 parts of the world. Distinguished members of the 47,900 British Parliament and of the French Chamber of De. They account for the fact, that their increase was puties took the lead in this Convention. In reply to

No. 109 .-- VOLUME XXXVII.

betice of England is to operate. I quote from a uni 'The Rev. John Angell James brought up from one of the committees a series of resolutions on church discipline as connected with slavery. These resolued debate, are grounded on the recognition of the 'es-sential similaries of slavery. 'They declare that it is the incumbent duty of christian communities to sepa-This bow, they say, 'is not drawn at a venture, but with sure aim at the very heart of the monster. Drive

by the Convention to conjecture how the religious in-

This, Mr. Speaker, is a part of the plan of operation. The slaveholder is to be put under the ban of the influence these efforts are to produce, those can answer the particular exigency. Last year the society had in in every country, over the consciences and actions of its members. Its authority knows no rebuke, and it inculcates doctrines which admits, in the language of

Besides these facts, the proceedings of the World's Convention disclose others of a most important charac-Facts which establish what I have asserted, that Besides this use of the funds of the society, they are this Abolition fanaticism pervades almost every nation could characterize fanatics alone, they grind to the dust "The 'Emancipator' and 'Human Rights' are the or- their own subjects, and at the same time preach up crugans of the executive committee. The first is a large sheet, and is published weekly. The SLAVE'S FRIEND, pledged to emancipation. The only question is the asmall monthly tract of neat appearance, intended printing and the mode." Denmark has already commenced several years. It is replete with facts relating to and they will be carried along by the influences ope

presented in the House of Representatives; those presented in the Senate not being taken into the estimate.

Besides this proof of the increase of Abolitionists,

Will, Zion's Material and The Conducted by the proceedings of this World's Convention, allow me to call the attention of the House to one of an important character. The account to which I have also the increase of the votes at each success.

Then there is the Friend of Man' in portant character. The account to which I have also the increase of the votes at each success. ous journals that do not make emancipation their main object, have adopted the sentiments of Abolitionists, proposes that these shall be placed by the British Goprid and in promoting them.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, given the House an im-

When the Abolitionist is asked what he expects to These facts, Mr. Speaker, will give you some idea of the rapidity with which Abolitionists are increasing, and of their present number; but there are others not Without pursuing the details further, suffice it to less important. In reply to the enquiry, what promalignant fanaticism must prevail in those States .- from the Annual Report of the New York Abolition

"Such objections have been numerous from the out-If the subject was not one in which they took the of slaveholders by reason and argument, directly and

"Bring up sufficient counter-interest to those which now drive them to oppose abolitionism."

"The first great interest which the abolitionized North will bring to bear upon the South, is that which is absolutely able to appoint both the President and in all constitutional reays, against the common foe of our country. Here a motive of immense power will be presented to the politicians of the South, and she is singularly prolific of politicians. Whatever may be thus become a merely sectional one—the whole North against the whole South. It should not be forgotten that a great portion of the people of the South, in some States a majority, were for Abolitonists, when they eren have slaves. These people never go to the cells, and perhaps never will be taken. they even have slaves. These people never go to the polls, and perhaps never will, but the moment Govern-

for numerous reasons, decrease the value of the slave To keep up the value of them, it is necessary that em-ployment should be found for them, increasing in the ratio as the slaves themselves; and to give this em ployment, far more capital is required, than to employ not trample in the dust the obligations of the national compact and their oaths to sustain it, to propitiate free labour. Where is this capital to come from From the free States? But will it go from the free States after slavery is put upon the footing with piracy Who will then accumulate a fortune by slavery, with a